The Negro Farmer and Messenger

Published Bi-Weekly in the Interest of the Home, Farm and Garden; especially devoted to the Interest of Negro Land Owners and Tenant Farmers

and Those Who Employ Negro Labor. The Only Negro Farm Newspaper in the World to be Circulated Among 2,000,000 Black Farmers.

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Work of the Jeanes' Fund Supervising Industrial Teachers, and The Home-makers Clubs for Negro Girls

By Prof. Jas. L. Sibley, Rural School Agent of Ala.

The Need of Industrial Training

There is a growing belief that the schools should prepare for useful living. More than eighty per cent of the people of Alabama live in rural communities and forty-two per cent, or nearly one-half of the total population, is Negro. The need, therefore, for some systematic teaching of industrial work in rural Negro schools is apparent.

The South is dependent upon agriculture for a great deal of its prosperity and upon the Negro farmer and laborer for a large part of its industrial development. There should be some method devised to train Negro children while attending rural schools to become intelligent, thrifty, and skillful workers.

The Jeanes Foundation

This need is being met in a measure in those counties of Alabama and other Southern States where a supervising industrial teacher is employed to give industrial training in the rural Negro schools of the county.

Some years ago, through the gift of Miss Anna T. Jeanes, a fund was established to be used for teaching this work in the rural Negro schools of the South. A number of Southern men are members of this board.

The plan of employing a colored woman to visit the Negro schools under the direction of the county superintendent was first tried out in Virginia, and having worked successfully, the movement has spread throughout the South. A new Maryland school law requires industrial instruction to be a part of the daily program of every colored school in the county where a supervising industrial teacher is employed.

It has been found that women, as a rule, make better supervisors of industrial work for the elementary schools. They are hard workers, are able to interest the colored trustees and actually do the work of cooking, sewing, and elementary manual training more effectively than men. The most serious drawback at present in connection with the work in the local schools is the lack of equipment and suitably trained teachers for doing effective industrial work with the boys.

Alabama Teachers

Twenty-three counties last year employed supervising industrial teachers for their rural Negro schools. The total number of teachers was twenty-seven, twenty-three of whom were women and four men. These teachers are employed by the county boards of education, partly through assistance from the Jeanes Foundation and partly from public funds.

They visit the Negro rural schools, teach the industrial work in the classes, supervise the schools under the direction of the county superintendent, and hold patrons' meetings for the improvement of schools. During the winter months, their time is largely devoted to actual work in connection with the schools. In the summer they devote their time to club work and community fairs.

State Exhibits

At the annual meeting of the State Teachers' Association for the past three years, they have arranged exhibits showing the products of their industrial work. In 1916 at the Birmingham meeting they featured solely articles made in Negro rural schools of native materials. A vacant store was secured on a convenient street and many people came to inspect the work. After the exhibt was over, it was sent to one of the State schools, so that the students might study the designs worked out with native materials.

School Gardens and Boys' Clubs

Macon County employed a third supervisor during the year to devote his time to the promotion of school gardens and boys' agricultural clubs. It is a more difficult task to introduce practical instruction for boys in industrial work, owing to the lack of equipment for teaching the industrial moted through the school was the form of organization finally decided upon. The very unfavorable season for growing crops of all description hardly enabled the plan to be given a fair trial this year. Below is a summary of his report:

"On December 1, 1915, I began work in this county as Supervisor of School Gardens and Boys' Clubs in twenty rural schools. It was under the direction of the County Superintendent of Education, the Director of the Extension Department of Tuskegee Institute, and through the aid patrons in these communities that I was able to accomplish the following:

Home Garden Clubs

"Organized twenty Home Garden Clubs for the purpose of encouraging the pupils to have home gardens; planted school gardens in each of the twenty communities; made improvements on several of the school gardens in the way of setting out trees and flowers, and planting lawns. I also planted twenty school farms.

"Number of clubs, 20; number of club members, 830; number of meetings held, 84. Average attendance, 620.

Boys' Agricultural Clubs

"Organized the Boys' Agricultural Clubs in ten of these communities, visited each school twice a month, whenever possible, and taught lessons in agriculture, both in the class room and in the school garden.

"In order to keep up the interest of the clubs, I spent a great deal of time inspecting the children's home gardens.

"Number of clubs, 10; number of club members, 120; number of meetings held, 42.

"In order to make it convenient for the large boys who did not come to school, most of the club meetings were held at night. The boys are raising pigs. One of our boys, Willie Fort, won the first prize at the Macon County Fair for the best Hampshire boar. The boys are raising corn and and co-operation of the teachers and peanuts for their pigs. The largest yield of corn was reported by Jesse Thomas. He raised 75 bushels on one acre.

"The school farms, like most of the other farms in the county, were practically ruined by the wet weather and the boll weevil. In fact, a number of the most promising farms in the lower section of the county were completely destroyed by the rains. This year's crops could be estimated at about one-sixth of what we might have made under ordinary circumstances.

—Kemuel Huggins."

A Group of Alabama Supervising Industrial Teachers

Part II

School Improvement

A second line of work promoted by these industrial teachers has been the improvement of the schools in their respective counties. The introduction of the industrial work has been the direct means of stimulating a better school spirit in the community. The pupils find something of interest and use in the articles which they make. They take these home and show them to their parents. In almost all cases, a greater enrollment and a better attendance have resulted in those schools where the industrial work has been introduced. While the primary purpose of the supervising industrial teachers is to give instruction in the elementary industrial branches, their time is given more and more to the improvement of the physical condition of the school buildings and grounds.

There is a decided advantage in having an all-the-year-round worker in the field, who can hold meetings with patrons, stimulate school improvement and help raise money to buy equipment. These teachers have been able to help in a systematic way toward the improvement of the schools in their counties.

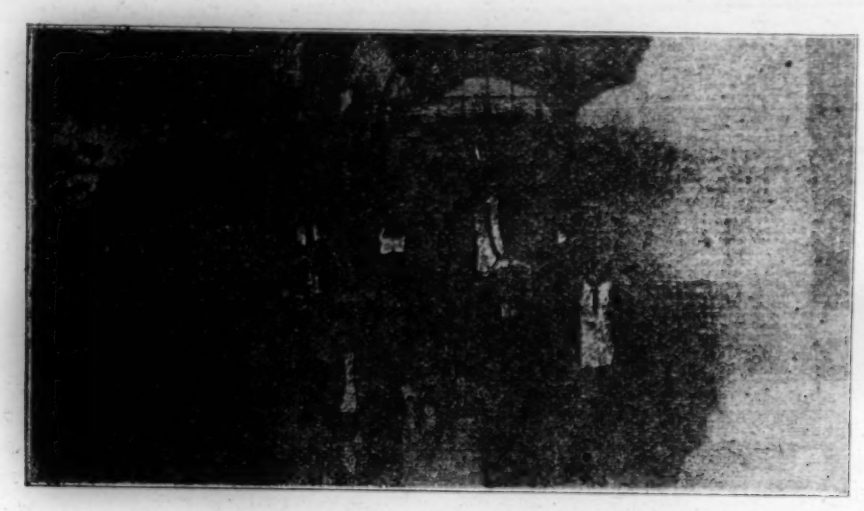
The year just closed has been one of financial depression in the State. The advent of the boll weevil is bringing about an economic readjustment by destroying the cotton crop upon which the Negro has depended almost

entirely for his living. In addition, the summer floods devastated all crops in large areas of Alabama.

This has, of course, affected every line of industry. The Negroes have continued to give what they could toward the improvement of their schools in most sections of the State. It is a more difficult task to introduce practical instruction for boys in in- his time to the promotion of school gardens and boys' agricultural clubs. In the twenty-three counties where these teachers are employed they con-

tributed a total of $47,451.24 for all purposes during the year. Add to this the sum of $1,368.00 contributed by local white people, there is a total of $48,819.24 raised in the counties for the improvement of Negro rural schools. This does not include any money received from Rosenwald aid or public funds.

While the supervisors have not raised the entire amount themselves,



THE PRIZE WINNING BOY IN PIG CONTEST

they have held rallies, met trustees and patrons, organized improvement clubs, and personally raised a large part of the funds reported.

Contributions by White People

The fact that local white people

have been willing to contribute $1,-368.00 in cash, lumber and land for the erection of new Negro schools is an evidence of the co-operation the movement is receiving in the communities where these new buildings have been erected. In one community alone, white people gave $150.00 towards the erection of a new building.

New Buildings

Reports show that in the twenty-three counties, the sum of $21,121.91 has been raised during the year for the erection and equipment of new buildings, distributed as follows: $14,700.24 contributions in cash, $5,-053.67 in land and building material, and $1,368.00 contributed by white people. In these communities the Negro patrons did practically all of the hauling free of charge, sometimes for a distance of twelve miles. They have also contributed labor on the erection of the buildings and grading of the grounds but no effort has been made to place a cash valuation upon this.

It has been deemed inexpedient to erect any new buildings which were not adapted for industrial purposes. Plans for these new buildings always include an extra room where cooking, sewing and elementary manual training can be taught.

In the erection of new buildings, the work has been greatly stimulated by the offer of help from the Rosenwald fund, which is administered by the Extension Department of Tuskegee Institute.

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Repair of Old Buildings

Very little effort has been made to encourage the improvement of old buildings. As a rule they are poorly consrtucted and ill adapted to school purposes of any kind. It has been thought best to spend only the minimum amount of money necessary to make the building at all comfortable, such as the purchase of a new stove, or the repairing of windows, and in a few cases the ceiling of the room. The equipment that has been added has usually consisted of blackboards or desks which could be moved to a new building when one is erected. The amounts spent for the repair and equipment of old buildings during the year total $7,971.32.

Supplementing Teachers' Salaries

Local patrons in many communities supplement the public funds for teachers' salaries with small contributions each month. On an average, a teacher receives twenty-five dollars per month for four or five months. In order to secure better teachers, the patrons will either give $5 or $10 per month or add an extra month to the school term. Some communities do both. The funds contributed for both purposes amounted to $19,726.01.

(TO BE CONTINUED)

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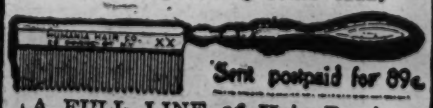

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Building Rosenwald Schoolhouses

By Booker T. Washington, Jr.

(Rosenwald Agent)

From time to time articles have appeared in this paper concerning the work of Rural Schoolhouse Building, and I am always glad to comply with requests to write articles concerning this particular phase of our Extension work.

Indeed, our race should feel very much indebted to Mr. Julius Rosenwald, of Chicago, Illinois, for his generosity, not only in the erection of colored Y. M. C. A. buildings that are so much needed in the cities, but for his unlimited interest as a Trustee of Tuskegee Institute, in his efforts to perpetuate the work that is doing such a far-reaching service throughout the South, and his great desire and strenuous efforts to improve the educational conditions in the Southern States, which are most deplorable in some places. The country people appreciate beyond measure the many splendid schoolhouses that have been erected in their communities. And if Mr. Rosenwald could only hear the expressions of gratitude that are made by these earnest people, he would, I am sure, feel that the investment in dollars and cents is well worth the spending in establishing, as it does, an incentive for better and more practical living. He has given during the past few years seventy thousand dollars for the erection of modern rural school buildings. This sum has resulted in obtaining from the State Departments of Education for building Negro rural schoolhouses fifty-two thousand two hundred thirty-one ($52,231), dollars, the gifts from individual whites eleven thousand five hundred twenty-nine ($11,529) dollars; and has stimulated the colored people to raise one hundred two thousand five hundred ninety-four ($102,594) dollars by means of barbecues, rallies and subscriptions. The number of schoolhouses erected up to date is two hundred fifteen (215). The majority of these have been erected in Alabama. Hasten the day when the Nation will have more men of wealth with the spirit of Mr. Julius Rosenwald; and hasten the day when the rural people will fully awaken to the splendid opportunities they are now having to improve the educational conditions by qualifying for the Rosenwald and State Rural Schoolhouse Building Funds.

I wish that every mother and father would appreciate more fully what it means to be a parent. There is a duty that all mothers and fathers owe to their children, and that is to give to them the best opportunities of obtaining an education. This applies not only to the people living in the towns and cities, but to the farmers, as well. Parents should love their children so much that they will not depend upon the State to educate them. Regardless of an individual's poverty, he ought to make an effort to help improve the school facilities. It is true that money is very scarce among the farmers in certain sections, but our people living in the rural districts can do almost anything they want to do if they try earnestly. I was in a certain community not long ago and found that empty whiskey bottles were so numerous that an energetic, young farmer had gone through the community and collected enough to fill several half pints, pints and quart bottles full of fine home made syrup. I am quite sure that these empty bottles were gathered around the homes of parents least interested in the educational welfare of their children, and who say that times are too hard to erect schoolhouses. This is only one example, but, of course, there are many others where some parents throw away their hard earned money in ways that are not profitable to them, and consequently, when called upon to give funds to build a schoolhouse, they are not able to answer favorably to the call.

It is an advantage to every community to have in it a well lighted and ventilated house in which to teach school, because this kind of school will be an incentive to secure a more competent teacher, it also helps to stimulate greater interest on the part of the County Superintendent of Education and other school officers. They will help you because they see that you are first making an effort yourselves.

Then, too, the ambitious children will not remain in the country districts unless there are good school facilities. The boys and girls will wander away to the towns and cities. Again, mothers and fathers, which is the cheaper and better plan, to help erect and support courts houses and jails, or to spend your money for building and supporting good schools? In every place where we have built schoolhouses the community has had greater attraction for the inhabitants than was true before these schoolhouses were erected. We find, also, that fewer people have left the communities where this work has been done than is true of the communities where no improvements have been made. Information gathered from the Superintendents and other school officers indicates that there is a general improvement on the part of the pupils in attendance and general deportment.

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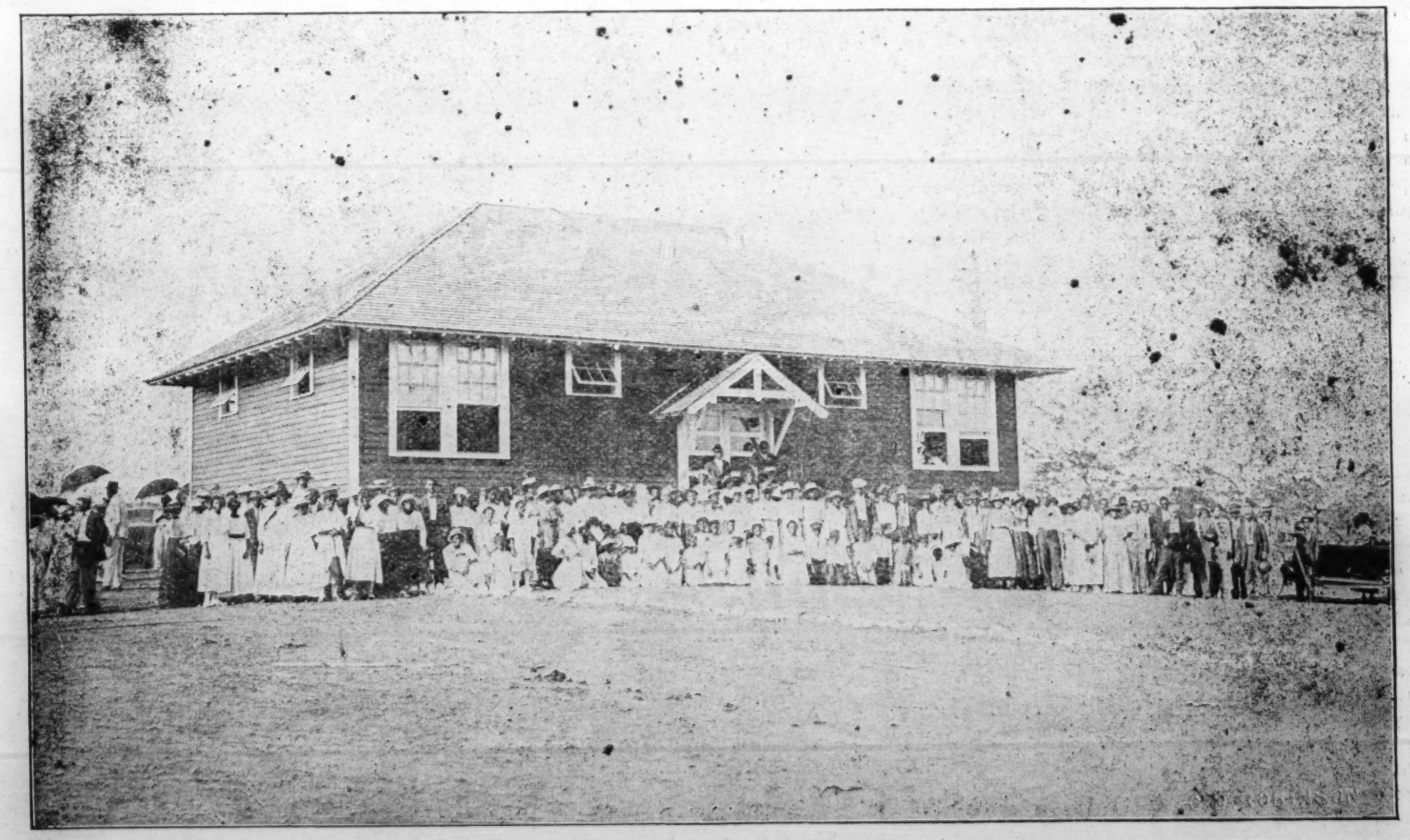
Editor.



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THE NEGRO FARMER AND MESSENGER

VERNON W. BARNETT
Editor and Business Manager

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SATURDAY, APRIL 7, 1917

EDITORIAL

AGRICULTURAL EXTENSION AND HOME MAKERS' CLUB WORK IN THE SOUTH

Just at this time, no work toward the development of the South is doing a greater service than the Agricultural Extension and Home Economics work that is going on in the State of Alabama. The work that is being carried on by the girls in their canning and home makers' clubs is indeed giving rural life a new meaning and is developing that strength of character which will tell in the civilization of our country for all time, in Alabama. The fact is noticeable that wherever this work is carried on, there is a greater interest in the development of school and home life.

The Growth of the Canning Club Work

This demonstration work among the girls of the South had its beginning in 1910 when four counties in two States were organized. Five years later, 50,000 girls were enrolled and 400 women agents in the 15 Southern States. In 1914, 7,793 girls put up 6,091,237 pounds of tomatoes and other vegetables from their tenth-acre gardens and estimated to be worth $284,880.81, an average profit of $23.30 to each girl or the equivalent of $233.00 profit to the acre, a nice sum of pin money. In addition to the tomatoes, these girls put up thousands of dollars worth of other farm fruit and vegetables.

Club Work Among Negro Girls of Alabama

The club work among the Negro girls of Alabama is under the direct supervision of that great and good man, Professor James L. Sibley, Rural School Agent. An account of what is being done by him and the 23 Jeanes Fund Supervisors is found elsewhere in this issue of the paper. Suffice it to say that $48,000 has been raised the past year for school improvement. The keen interest that these young people are taking in the matter of canning and preserving the waste products of the farm will not only greatly increase the financial strength of this beautiful Southland of ours, but will relieve the congested condition of city life and improve the health and morals of our people.

Agricultural Extension in Alabama

There has been a wonderful awakening not only in the matter of club work among the girls but among the boys and men as well. This work among the Negro men and boys in Alabama is under the general supervision of Professor T. M. Campbell, District Agent, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama. Professor Campbell is peculiarly fitted for this work and few men understand as well as he the real needs of the colored farmer and how to meet these needs.

Some Results the Past Year of the Demonstration Work Among the Negro Farmers of Alabama

Number of clubs organized, 54.

County wide agricultural campaign carried on, 60.

Demonstration field meetings, 336.

County Fairs conducted, 4.

Community Fairs, 15.

Plots of small grain caused to be sown, 624.

Compost pens caused to be built, 673.

Orchards set out, 170.

Houses caused to be whitewashed, 164.

Lawns beautified, 60.

Amount of produce shipped out of territory because of agents, 8,619.

Dipping vats assisted with, 119.

Live stock brought in because of agents' advice, 163.

Meetings addressed, 946.

People reached, 62,323.

As I see it, nothing at this time more vitally concerns the welfare of the race and nation than his extension work. For in proportion as we teach our people how to use the agricultural resources at their very door, in that same proportion will we lessen crime and advance civilization.

NATIONAL NEGRO HEALTH WEEK

Announcement of Conditions of Contest for Best Cleaned Communities

Some weeks ago announcement was made that Mr. Allen W. Clark, Chairman of the National "Clean Up and Paint Up" Campaign Bureau, had offered three (3) Silver Cups to be awarded to the communities doing the most effective clean up work during the National Negro Health week which is to be held from April 22-28.

Following this announcement Mr. Emmett J. Scott, Secretary of the National Negro Business League, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama, has received so many requests for full details of the contest that the following suggestions and conditions for entering the contest are herewith offered to the public.

In order to enter the contest for the cups it will be necessary for each community to organize and appoint committees to carry out a definite program as outlined below. Records must be accurately kept in order that the report of the campaign in each community may cover the following points:

1. How was your city, community, or section organized to carry on the campaign?

2. What organizations, etc., co-operated with you in the campaign?

3. How many public meetings were held?

4. What was the attendance at each of these meetings?

5. What were the programs rendered at each meeting?

6. How many house-to-house circulars were distributed"

7. How many pieces of advertising matter were placed in conspicuous places?

8. State briefly how you inspected your community before the Campaign began its work to find out what was most needed to be done.

9. State your method of inspection after the Campaign was over, to ascertain how much cleaning up had actually been accomplished.

10. How many homes of colored people are there in your community or section?

11. How many of these were cleaned up during the campaign?

12. What was done to get rid of flies, mosquitoes and rats?

13. What was done to encourage the planting of flowers and beautifying of premises?

14. How many premises received new coats of paint or whitewash?

15. What system did you employ to dispose of house and yard rubbish?

16. Describe here any special feature of unusual interest in connection with your campaign.

Committees

It is suggested that in each community there be a Clean Up Committe which shall arrange a program for Health Week. This committee should appoint other committees as follows:

1. Committee On Inspection—The duties of this committee will be, two weeks before the opening of the campaign, to make a thorough inspection of the community and decide what especially needs to be done. After the Campaign is closed, this committee is to make a second inspection to see what has been accomplished.

2. Committee on Publicity.—The duties of this committee are to provide house-to-house circulars and other advertising matter and decide on a plan for thoroughly distributing the same throughout the community.

3. Finance Committee—The treasurer should be Chairman of the Finance Committee. The duties of this committee will be to see the business men of the town and solicit a moderate contribution to defray the expenses of the Campaign. Small contributions and many of them is the best way to finance a campaign.

4. Committee on Meetings—The duties of this committee will be to arrange for public meetings in schools, churches and other places in various parts of the community.

5. Committee on School Children—The duties of this committee are to have a proclamation prepared and read before every class in each school, appealing to school children to do their part in the Campaign to make their community the cleanest and most beautiful in the country. Adopt some plan for interesting school children, such as offering prizes for essays on clean up subjects.

6. Committee on Flies and Mosquitoes—The duties of this committee will be to provide and distribute circulars, giving simple rules for destroying breeding places of flies and getting rid of same; also simple rules for preventing the breeding of mosquitoes; confer with city officials and health department officials to have such rules observed and carried out.

Program for the Campaign

Sunday—Sermon Day—On this day churches will give sound advice on how to keep physically and morally clean.

Monday—Fire Prevention Day—Clean your basements and attics of rubbish, greasy rags, and waste paper. Fifty per cent of the fires start in rubbish piles.

Tuesday—Clean House Day—For general house cleaning. Clean all carpets, ventilate your cellars, scrub everything. Use plenty of soap and water everywhere.

Wednesday—Yard Day. — Clean your yard of all rubbish. Cut lawns, plant flower beds, clean walks, repair sidewalks, and fences.

Thursday—Paint Up and Whitewash Day. Paint up and whitewash inside and out, porches, fences, woodwork, porch chairs. Make everything radiant with fresh colors.

Friday—Fly, Mosquito and Rat Day.—Give special attention to freeing your premises from breeding places of flies and mosquitoes, also get rid of rats.

Saturday—Vacant Lot Day—Equip school children with sharp pointed sticks and bags, and have them pick up papers on vacant lots, parks and playgrounds. Plow and plant garden plots wherever possible.

The judges are being selected with great care and their names will be announced through the press about April first. For any information write to Emmett J. Scott, Secretary, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama.

MEETING THE FARMER HALF WAY

Plans and Thoughts for Mid-Summer Successes

BY F. H. CARDOZO,
Director of Agriculture, Florida A. and M. College, Tallahassee

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A Definition of Luck

"Had any luck farming?"

"Should say not."

"What was the trouble?"

"Planted a field of German millet right along side a patch of English black-eyed peas and both were killed."

Moral: Don't depend on luck.

Friend Farmer, you may miss once too often. Luck really means the hardships and privations which you have not hesitated to endure, in whatever you undertook to do, whether horse raising or sugar cane culture. It means the long nights, even, that you have devoted to work. Luck means the appointments you have never failed to keep, whether with a passenger train, or the mule in the barn. The horse shoe over the door isn't a good sign. It instantly awakens the suspicion that its owner is shiftless and banks too much on luck.

Change the word Luck into Pluck and you will be more "Lucky." Say nothing and saw wood, or get busy with the season's duties, and you may rest better and longer in Mid-Summer. I believe in the farmer resting, but only after he has saved his last chance toward making a Bumper Crop. Only bumper crops REALLY PAY NOW, regardless of the kind of farming you do. Exceptions not permitted here.

Too Much Independent Dependency

One day a big and lusty Rooster put on his thinking cap, and asked this question: "What's the use? Yesterday I was an egg, today I am

a rooster, tomorrow I will be a feather duster."

Of all God's creatures on this earth, the shiftless poor farmer is the most "independent" fellow (I started to say "cuss") that you ever saw. He reminds me of that rooster leaning against the barn.

Where his "independence" originates, heaven knows. He is all excuses, and has been caught having plenty of time for scraps carried to the County Judge, or for loafing during the Forest Fire season. He further reminds me of the Devil himself, who is of an accursed fluent plausibility, which he doubtless contracted of his aunt, the renowned snake. He can tell you all about what he heard of the Boll Weevil and its ravages, and won't hear of the proposition that it is not what the Boll Weewil is going to do with "you," but what "you" are going to do with him.

The Happy Farmer, the one who can take hints from others, is going to fight it out along the plow line, if it takes all summer. Old Man Winter has about retreated with great slaughter, having been pelted to death with rosebuds and violets by our Southern spring,—and that's the farmers' sign for new practices. Give me the quiet earnest farmer, every time. NOT THE TALKATIVE, restless, "independent" kind, who is very DEPENDENT as soon as he hits town. Two heads are better than one—that's why they put two on a barrel. You need someone, in fact, EVERYBODY does, to help run your business. Farming is as much a BUSINESS as dealing in coal, lumber or groceries. Yes, certainly your business will run itself—if it's going down hill.

Put Heart in Your Art

Then you can call it the Art Preservative.

We must get people's hearts and heads interested in what their hands are doing. And that's why some workers look happy.

Farm workers know that good intentions are only seed. They must bear fruit if they are to be worth much. To get up "heart," and get your enthusiasm warmed during the few cool days left with us, begin a closer inspection of the best seed catalogs. They help a whole lot. I like to look through them, and make up my mind that I am going to grow me a pumpkin or a melon or a tomato crop, as good as the beautiful catalogue pictures show.

I remember sixteen year ago, the trick that Mrs. C. J. Calloway (Tuskegee, Alabama) showed me, on how she grew the champion melon in the county. She buried a gallon tin can about three feet from the hill, level with the ground. Said can was half filled with good selected barn fertilizers, packed tight, and the can perforated with holes on the side next towards the melon hill. This can as I remember, was handy for a filling with water during any dry spell, but water always happened to be there. Of course the feeding and wandering roots found that can, and all the "goodies" it contained, and as a result—an extraordinary, beautiful and fine specimen of fruit was harvested with great pride and "luck." Long live Mrs. Calloway! May she teach many others. Of course this method could only be tried or acted upon on a small scale, but it nevertheless gives us a good lesson, and shows how many "tricks" we can "play" in our gardens and on our farms, if we go about with our MINDS OPEN, our Hearts enthusiastic, and our Feet light. By the way—which must we educate first, a number 3 head, or a number 8 foot? Sometimes the latter. Get busy, oh, you feet.

Now is the time to scatter seeds of kindness and Garden seed. (They don't belong to the same family.) But don't trust the seed too much. Put more Heart into the work, dig deep into the ground, make the roots feed deep,—mulch the soil with dust, straw, or manure, and Nature will have to do most of the balance. Too many men trust in Providence and never make any effort to have Providence reciprocate. The Lord isn't going to farm for you. You have got to farm for Him. The sooner we find that out, the better.

Prepare Now—for More Fun in Farming

Taking a walk on an empty stomach they say will cure indigestion. May be the flea has that idea,—you and I have not.

What is the use of our working hard, if we don't plan to enjoy the fruits of our labor,—outside of just the material prosperity banked away in house, furniture, land, etc. REAL FUN consists in seeing things grow, expand, develop, look beautiful to the third eye, the EYE OF THE SOUL. The fun keeps acoming, when we harvest and market at good prices, always on the saving side, never the losing end. Now, how about really PREPARING YOURSELF for all these things enumerated above? Allow me to repeat my former plea, —Read the papers. When a farmer says that he gets no help from the farm papers, he is not reflecting upon the papers but upon himself. Is there a family in your neighborhood that does not read? If so, there is a chance for some useful missionary work.

BENEFITS OF FARM LOAN ACT

Ways in Which the New System Aids the Farmer in Financing His Business

By reason of the facilities created by the Federal Farm Loan Act, which was passed last summer, it will be easier in the future for a farmer to secure money to make needed improvements or for the purchase of live stock, and it will be easier also for the landless man to purchase a farm, according to a recent publication of the Department of Agriculture (Farmers' Bulletin 792) entitled, "How the Federal Farm Loan Act Benefits the Farmer."

The Federal land banks established under this act will stand ready at all times, it is expected, to lend money to farmers on farm-mortgage security. The interest charges will be not more than 6 per cent, nor more than 1 per cent above the rate paid on the bonds sold by the banks. If 4½ per cent bonds should be issued, therefore, the rate charged on loans would be 5½ per cent or less. There will be no commissions or bonuses. The loans will be made for periods of time ranging from 5 to 40 years, thus doing away with the trouble and expense of frequent renewals.

The payment of a certain part of the principal annnually or semi-annually, with the interest, will be required. The total payment, including the interest, will be the same for each year, and will be just large enough so that the entire principal will be paid off at the end of the period. The annual payment thus required to pay off a loan of $1,000, with interest at 5 per cent, in 20 years, is $80.24.

After a loan has run 5 years the borrower will be permitted to pay off the whole amount, if he desires, on any interest date, or to make partial payments in addition to the regular installment.

The requirement of installment payments on the amortization plan, as outlined above, will serve first, to cultivate habits of thrift in the borrower, and second, to make possible the placing of the loans at a lower rate of interest, since the gradual reduction of the principal constantly improves the security for the unpaid balance. The privilege of optional payments after the first five year leaves the borrower free to discharge his indebtedness before the end of the loan-period, if he finds it convenient to do so.

The Federal land banks will perform three important services. (1) They will convert the security which farm mortgages afford into a negotiable form, known as farm-loan bonds. (2) They will furnish additional security for the protection of these bonds, through their capital and surplus, and thus make the bonds more attractive to investors. (3) They will sell the land-bank bonds in the open investment market, which, for obvious reasons, the small farmer could not reach to advantage.

The bonds are to be issued in denominations ranging from $25 to $1,000, and it is expected that the bonds of small denomination will encourage saving through their appeal to individuals who have not been in the habit of making investments. The bonds will be secured not only by farm mortgages deposited in trust with a government official (the registrar for the land-bank district) but also, as indicated above, by the capital and surplus of the 12 land banks.

Both mortgages and bonds will be exempt from all forms of taxation.

Farmers who wish to obtain money from the Federal land banks will ordinarily be obliged to form local loan associations, and to get their loans through these organization. The local loan associations will improve the credit of their members and reduce the cost of their loans through the performance of certain definite services, among which are the following: The committee called the "loan committee" of the association will appraise the property offered as security and approve all applications for loans which are sent to the land-bank. The secretary-treasur-

The Drier of Merit, Price $1.00
Postage extra.
Magic Pomade, price.....50cts.
Magic Heater, price.....50cts.
Agents wanted. Write for literature.
MAGIC SHAMPOO DRIER COMPANY
Minneapolis, Minn.

Morehouse College

(Formerly Atlanta Baptist College)

Atlanta, Georgia

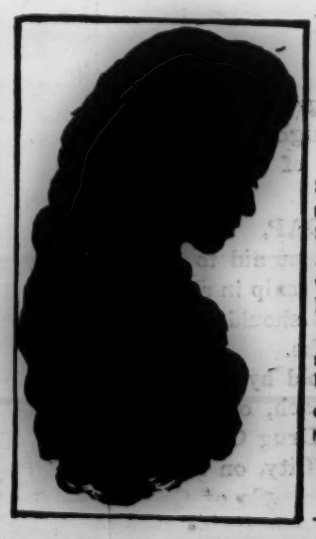
College Academy Divinity School

An Institution famous within recent years for its emphasis on all sides of manly development; the only Institution in the far South devoted solely to the education of Negro young men.

Graduates given high ranking by greatest Northern universities.

Debating, Y. M. C. A., Athletic, all live features. For information address.

JOHN HOPE, President



THE STAR HAIR GROWER

Wonderful Hair Dressing and Grower
1,000 Agents Good Money Made

I want agents in every city and village to sell THE STAR HAIR GROWER. This is a wonderful preparation. Can be used as a straightener with or without Irons. Sells for 25c. a Box. One 25c. box will prove its value. Any person who will use it will be convinced. No matter what has failed to grow your hair just give THE STAR HAIR GROWER a trial and youwill be convinced.

Send 25c for full size box, If you wish to be an agent send $1.00 and I will send you a full supply so that you may begin at once, also agents' terms. Send all money by money order.

The Star Hair Grower Manufacturer
1113 Clark St. Evanston, Ill.

SHORT HAIR AND DANDRUFF

Get rid of Dandruff or Scurf—Make Hair Straight (like picture) soft, long and silky by applying a little

HEROLIN HAIR DRESSING

not sticky or gummy. Coarse, stubborn, nappy hair made straight, soft and long by applying HEROLIN HAIR DRESSING. Hair will grow 5 to 10 inches longer and so soft you can comb and brush in any style. Makes mustache and eyebrows soft and fascinating, also stops itching scalp at once.

SEND 25c (stamps or coin) for a big can

HEROLIN MEDICINE CO., ATLANTA GA.

AGENTS WANTED

WRITE FOR TERMS

TRY

W. T. McKissick & Co.'s

Famous Six Weeks or 90 Day Treatments

For Scalp, Hair and Skin

Nos. 1 and 2, Six Weeks, 50c. With No. 3, 75c.

Nos. 1 and 2, 90 Days, $1.00.

GOOD TERMS TO AGENTS

P. O. BOX 102, WILMINGTON, DEL.

POSTAGE EXTRA, 10 CTS.

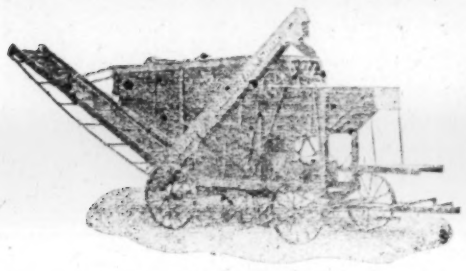
FOR SALE POLAND CHINA PIGS

bred gilts and sows, two hornless Shorthorn bull calves. J. S. Officer, Sparta, Tenn.

DROPSY TREATMENT. It gives quick relief. Swelling and short breath soon gone. All distressing symptoms rapidly disappear. Liver and kidneys act better. General improvement is realized. I send by mail a trial treatment absolutely FREE. Try it. Never heard of anything its equal for dropsy. Write to DR. THOMAS E. GREEN, Bank Bldg., Box 7 , Chatsworth Ga.

The Improved KOGER PEA, BEAN and GRAIN THRESHER

Suited for all farmers because it threshes most all of the crops he grows. A perfect combination machine.



It's a power thresher, but it doesn't cost much. Surprising how easy you can buy it, yet it pays for itself many times a season. The Koger is for all work—threshes peas, soy beans and velvet beans from the MOWN VINES without trouble; threshes peanuts, sorghum, rice, millet and WHEAT and OATS.

"The machine I have been looking for for 20 years."—Prof. Massey.

It does ALL the work ALL the time and we guarantee it fully for PEAS, BEANS, WHEAT, ETC.

Surely you want to know all about this ONE machine that takes the place of several different machines. Then write now for booklet 101

KOGER PEA and BEAN THRESHER CO., Morristown, Tenn.

Long Hair That is Soft Smooth and Glossy

Quinade, Invented by a New York Chemist, Stimulates and Nourishes the Roots of the Hair

Just as a good fertilizer nourishes the soil and produces a rich crop of wheat or corn, so will the proper remedy create a healthy condition of the scalp, and promote the growth of the hair. QUINADE stimulates and nourishes the roots of the hair, thereby causing a healthy growth.

QUINADE was invented by a New York chemist, and is made under the personal supervision of a registered pharmacist of over 25 years' experience; this is a guarantee that QUINADE is as near pharmaceutically correct as can be. The ingredients are selected with great care, and nothing enters this high class preparation unless it is of the highest purity.

Seeby's QUINASOAP, the ideal shampoo, is an excellent aid to QUINADE in keeping the scalp in a clean, healthy condition. It should be used about every two weeks.

Both articles are sold by druggists and dealers at 25c each, or will be sent direct by Seeby Drug Co., 79 E. 130th St., New York City, on receipt of price. Write for sample of QUINADE, mentioning the name of this paper.

er of the association will transmit the papers and carry on all correspondence with the land-bank relative to the loans. The association will guarantee the mortgages of its members, the liability of any individual member being limited, however, to an additional sum equal to the amount of his capital stock, or approximately to five per cent of his own loan.

One important function of the new system will be to establish safe standards for the farm mortgage business of the United States; for it is not proposed to extend any credit except on the bases of proper security. In addition to the indorsement of the local association, every loan must have the approval of one of the salaried appraisers appointed by the government for the several land banks.

Further, not more than $10,000 may be loaned to one borrower, nor more than 50 per cent of the value of the land offered as security plus 20 per cent of the value of the buildings; and the money must be used for specified productive purposes, such as the purchase of farm land, improvements, equipment, fertilizers, or live stock, or for the payment of existing indebtedness.

The Federal Farm Loan Board of the Treasury Department has general charge of the system. The Department of Agriculture will cooperate with this board in supplying information and rendering assistance to farmers who desire to take advantage of the Federal Farm Loan Act, especially with reference to the organization of local loan associations.

FOOD, FEED, AND FERTILITY

Food, feed and fertility are the foundation of safe farming, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. A circular sent to farmers, bankers, and business men in cotton territory by the Chief of the Office of Extension Work in the South says: "Let us feed the people, feed the live stock, and feed the soil. When we have done these three things, then raise such acreage in money crops as we have the labor to tend."

The circular points out that the true value of cotton to the farmer is to a great extent the amount of food and feed that it will purchase. The price of cotton has risen, it is true, but so has the retail price of all other farm produce. "By growing all cotton," says the author, "and exchanging it for a living you are simply swapping a high-priced product produced by your labor for a high-price product produced by the labor of the other fellow. When you follow safe farming, however, you produce your own food and feed at cost and sell your cotton for the other fellow's dollars."

Safe farming is defined in the circular as including these items:

(1) A home garden for every family on the farm, from one-tenth o one-fourth acre, well located, well tilled, and tended as carefully as any other crop on the farm, planted in rotation to time the vegetable crops o as to have a continual supply for he family table as many days in the year as possible. To this should be added one-fourth of an acre of potatoes, either Irish or sweet, or both, to be used as food for the family.

(2) Enough corn on each farm to last the family and the live stock for one year, with a little excess for safety.

(3) Sufficient oats and other small grain to supplement the corn as food for one year with certainty. These small grains conserve the soil in winter and provide summer grazing for live stock.

(4) Hay and forage crops to supply the live stock on the farm for one year with a little excess for safety. The legumes, which add fertility to the soil and produce the best hay, should not be forgotten.

(5) The necessary meat, eggs, and milk for the family. The meat should be procured by increased attention to poultry and hogs because of the rapidity with which these can be produced. Every family should have at least two cows, so that one can be in milk all the time. A sufficient number of brood sows should be kept to produce the pork for the family, with some excess for sale. The average number of poultry per farm should be gradually increased to at least 50. There should be eggs and poultry for the home table, with a sufficient excess for sale. The live stock on the farm should be gradually increased so as to consume the otherwise wasted products and make productive the unproductive and untillable lands.

(6) Cotton for the main money crop after the living has been amply provided for.

(7) The sale of the surplus products of the garden, the orchard, the poultry, the live stock, and the feed crops to cover the necessary running expenses of the farm, leaving the cotton as the real cash crop.

The present prices of cotton, says the circular, should not be permitted to tempt any farmer to depart from this program. It is the only safe plan to follow, no matter what the price of cotton may be.

CLEAN MILK—THE IDEAL FOOD FOR CHILDREN

Hon. Samuel Dixon, M. D., LL. D., D. Sc., Commissioner of Health of Pennsylvania, in a bulletin sent out quite recently says: "They, (referring to parents), don't stop to think that you need something besides a name to make real food. The result of this is that we see every day many little children stunted in stature and with soft, weak muscles, all because of a want of well-balanced diet. Many of these little ones, for instance, have been fed regularly on bread and molasses, and thus missed entirely fat and albumen. Such children have little or no resistance to disease and often fall victim of tuberculosis."

Dr. Dixon goes on further and says. that the colt, the calf, and the pig do not need any help, "but who will teach the parents a little of the things they should know about their children, and don't?"

Some writers of sensational articles in the newspapers, plainly written for an ulterior purpose, assert that milk and butter, and particularly milk, is the cause of tuberculosis. Is it any wonder that parents don't know what their children should eat? The pig and the calf and the colt get their growth through a well-blanced ration that nature has prepared for them, but could they read some of the newspaper articles, they would begin to think the food prepared by nature for them was not as good as a substitute, and they too would be eating bread and molasses, instead of the well-blanced diet supplied by nature in milk.

It is a blessed thing that the dumb animals can't read. It is left for man, carried away by sensational articles, to substitute the natural diet of the young which produces energy, heat and growth, for one that results in many little children "stunted in stature, and with soft weak muscles." It is also stated on reliable authority that miners in the anthracite coal fields cannot for any great length of time maintain their health by using a substitute for butter.

Recent investigations carried on by Dr. Mendel of Yale, Dr. Osborne of Connecticut, and Dr. McCullon of Wisconsin University, reveal the fact that butter and milk contain certain food elements that are necessary for the growth of the young. Experiments were carried on by the above noted scientists by feeding a diet of fats similar to those used in the manufacture of oleomargarine to young animals. It was found that their growth in a short time was stopped. By changing their diet to milk, or butter they resumed their normal condition of growth.

Milk fat is nature's food, intended for nourishing the young. It might be termed "life fat," as it comes from the milk of live animals, while oleomargarine fats are "dead fats," or fats taken from dead animals.

The most nutritious part of butter is the volatile fatty acid content. Butter contains about eight per cent of the latter, while oleomargarine does not contain any except a little that comes from the milk used in its manufacture.

For growing children, milk fat is a necessity as an article of food, and oleomargarine cannot take its place.

USE
Reginall Hair Preparations
The Most Wonderful Hair Discovery of the Age

For twelve years it has stood the test of the most critical and the most skeptical and is to-day being used by thousands of satisfied customers. Reginall Cocoa Balm is a hair food that makes the hair grow straight.

If you want long and luxurious hair, and a scalp that is clean and free from dandruff, use **Reginall Cocoa Balm.** Put up in 25 & 50¢ boxes.

Reginall Shampoo Jelly cleanses the scalp, and nourishes and invigorates the roots. Price 25¢.

Reginall Skin Food and Whitener is unexcelled for removing impurities from the skin and for whitening it. It leaves the skin soft and beautiful. Price 25¢.

Send for a trial box today. All goods sold on a money back guarantee. Write today. Stamps or coin taken for any amount less than $1.00.

Agents Wanted Everywhere. Write for terms today. Address

Reginall Labaratory, Atlanta, Ga.

KINKY HAIR

Exelento Medicine Co., Atlanta, Ga.
Gentlemen: Before I used your **Exelento Quinine Pomade** my hair was short, coarse and nappy, but now it has grown to 32 inches long, and is so soft and silky that I can do it up any way I want to. I am sending you my picture to show you how pretty Exelento has made it. SALLIE REED.

Don't let some fake Kink Remover fool you. You really can't straighten your hair until it is nice and long, That's what

EXELENTO QUININE POMADE

does, removes Dandruff, feeds the Roots of the hair, and makes it grow long, soft and silky. After using a few times you can tell the difference, and after a little while it will be so pretty and long that you can fix it up to suit you. If **Exelento** don't do as we claim, we will give your money back.

Price 25c by mail on receipt of stamps or coin.

AGENTS WANTED EVERYWHERE.

Write for particulars.
EXELENTO MEDICINE CO., Atlanta, Ga.

RURAL LIFE BETTERMENT

With the coming of advanced methods of farming, the automobile, rural telephone systems and rural free delivery, the attention of the residents of rural communities has been directed more forcibly to the opportunities for the improvement of social conditions in the country. No longer must a farmer and his family shut themselves in within the confines of their farm because of distance. A neighbor six or eight miles away in the country today is as near as the neighbor who lives in the next block to the city dweller.

The rural church is doing much to help the people of the country realize the opportunities they have for social intercourse and community cooperation.

INTERESTING REPORT FROM CHAMBERS COUNTY

To the Negro Farmer and Messenger:

We were favored with the presence of Mr. Rakestraw of Tuskegee Institute, on the 23rd of February, who held a Farmers' Meeting in LaFayette. He encouraged the farmers to stay on the farm, plant more food stuffs and make preparations for the high cost of living.

Rev. Sammons of Five Points made an interesting talk and made an excellent report from the sale of his vegetables and peanuts. Rev. Mixon and others made good reports of what was raised last year. Plans were made for better gardens and the growing of more food stuff.

Mr. Rakestraw visited the Titanic School on the 24th and many farmers were present. Much benefit was obtained from the great meeting.

BOYS' AND GIRLS' CLUB WORK—WHAT IS IT? — COMMON SENSE

Membership in Clubs Gives Boys and Girls Co-operative Interest in Business of Farming and Homemaking.

BY O. H. BENSON,
In charge Boys' and Girls' Club Work, U. S. Department of Agriculture

A farmer boy works ten hours a day, plows and cultivates the earth, feels no sense of ownership, has neither heart nor head interest in his work.—**That's Drudgery.**

A farmer boy gets up early in the morning, works all day, has no partnership with father, no chance of recreation, is denied club fellowship, has no ownership in crops and animals such as corn, baby beefs, pigs, or poultry.—**That's tough.**

A club member takes a few grains of seed, manages them through soil, environment, insect and plant diseases, and produces vegetables, net profits that win the prize at the club festival or the State Fair.—**That's skill.**

A club leader writes a few pages of instruction on worthless pieces of paper, puts them into the hands of a club boy, and thus guides him to a business profit of $50 in a single season.—**That's a good investment.**

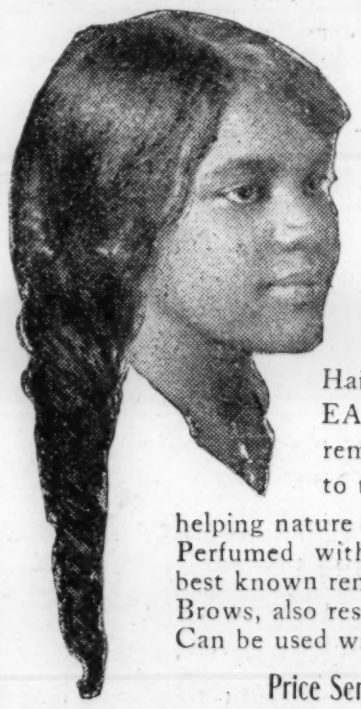
A club member may take an idle piece of soil, invest it with 30 cents worth of seed, a dollar's worth of fertilizer, and a few hours of brain and brawn, and make a profit of $150. —**That's capital born of achievement.**

Fathers and mothers maintain active membership in lodges, clubs, associations, societies, guilds, smokers, and unions, but fail to see the need of encouraging club work for boys and girls.—**That's unfair.**

To give boys and girls manly and womanly jobs, membership in a club of their own, an opportunity to do things, a real motive for study and achievement, a feeling of liability; in short, a co-operative interest in the whole business of home making and farming.—**That's common sense.**

IMPROVE YOUR HAIR
IF YOUR HAIR IS HARSH, KINKY, NAPPY AND SNARLS UP ALL OVER YOUR HEAD USE
FORD'S HAIR POMADE
FORD'S HAIR POMADE PRICE 50 CENTS MADE ONLY BY OZONIZED OX MARROW CO. Charles Ford Post CHICAGO, U.S.A.
FORD'S HAIR POMADE PRICE 25 CENTS MADE ONLY BY OZONIZED OX MARROW CO. Charles Ford Post CHICAGO, U.S.A.
THE NATURAL OIL PRODUCT
AND YOU WILL FIND A GREAT IMPROVEMENT. FORD'S HAIR POMADE MAKES THE HAIR SOFTER, MORE PLIABLE, EASIER TO COMB AND PUT UP IN ANY STYLE THE LENGTH WILL PERMIT
FOR SALE BY DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS IN TOILET ARTICLES
OR DIRECT UPON RECEIPT OF PRICE 25¢ AND 50¢ A BOTTLE
IN SENDING DIRECT ALWAYS SEND MONEY BY P.O. OR EXPRESS MONEY ORDER OR REGISTERED LETTER
FORD'S HAIR POMADE IS A NATURAL OIL PRODUCT
GUARANTEED TO CONTAIN NO VASELINE OR PETROLEUM OR ANY OTHER MINERAL OILS OR POISONOUS DRUGS
MANUFACTURED ONLY BY THE
OZONIZED OX MARROW CO. 46 W. KINZIE ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE EAST INDIA HAIR GROWER



Will Promote a Full Growth of Hair, Will also Restore the Strength, Vitality and the Beauty of the Hair. If your Hair is Dry and Wiry Try

EAST INDIA HAIR GROWER

If you are bothered with Falling Hair, Dandruff, Itching, Scalp, or any Hair Trouble, we want you to try a jar of EAST INDIA HAIR GROWER. The remedy contains medical properties that go to the roots of the Hair, stimulate the skin, helping nature do its work. Leaves the hair soft and silky. Perfumed with a balm of a thousand flowers. The best known remedy for Heavy and Beautiful Black Eye-Brows, also restores Gray Hair to its Natural Color. Can be used with Hot Irons for Straightening.

Price Sent by Mail, 50c; 10c Extra for Postage

AGENTS OUTFIT
1 Hair Grower, 1 Temple Oil, 1 Shampoo, 1 Pressing Oil, 1 Face Cream and Direction for Selling, $2.00
25c Extra for Postage

S. D. LYONS, Gen. Agt., 311 East Second St., Oklahoma City, Okla.

FREE CATALOGUE
NEW STYLES
We manufacture all the Latest Styles of Creole Hair Goods, Electric Combs Raw Hair, Etc.
We are the largest Hair Dealers, and show a larger variety of styles, and sell more Fine Creole Wigs than any other manufacturers in the United States. Write for New Catalogue. It is FREE.

AGENTS WANTED
Sam Willer Human Hair Goods Co.
P. O. Box 298 SHREVEPORT, LA.

Calumet Tea & Coffee Company
409-411 W. Huron Street, Chicago
Manufacturers of Ariston Goods Importers of Teas and Coffee

OREGON & CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO.

Grant lands. Title to same revested in United States by act of congress dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and agricultural lands. Containing some of the best lands left in the United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soils, climate rainfall, elevation, etc. Postpaid one dollar.

GRANT LANDS LOCATING CO.
PORTLAND OREGON BOX 610

Bernard Frank and Company

Wholesale Dry Goods, Notions and Gents' Furnishing Goods

Corner Lee and Tallapoosa Sts.
Montgomery, Ala.

New York Office Leonard St.

FRESH MEDICINES

At a Modern Drug Store Perfumes, toilet articles, cold drinks, clean, fresh medicine, rubber goods, shoe polish and everything in the drug line.

Special care given to prescriptions

Trade at JOHNSTON BROS. DRUG CO.

Tuskegee, Alabama

Now On Sale!

THE NEGRO YEAR BOOK
For 1916-1917
Price, 35 Cents Postpaid

Negro Year Book Co.
Tuskegee Institute, Alabama

CUTS CATALOG MAGAZINE NEWSPAPER
Service Engraving Co.
Montgomery, Alabama

He Notices Your Complexion First

A woman's beauty is decided by her complexion. You should be particular—Very Particular about the face powder you use.

Remember that the white face powders are made for white skins. The velvety soft matchless brown skin demands a superior Brown Skin Powder.

Thousands of beautiful Colored American Women who know and demand the best face powder are using

Brazilite Brown Skin Complexion Powder

A genuine Beautifier-Refreshing-Refining causes the muddy complexion to blossom into one of matchless brown skin beauty.

.....

Tear this Coupon Out Now

With it send 25 cents and receive a 50 cent box of Brazilite Brown Skin Complexion Powder. This offer will be closed after June 1st.

Your Name..... .....

St. No.....*City or Town*.....*State*.....

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ROBINSON & ROBINSON, 403 N. Dudley Street
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55 Valuable Formulas, Tricks, Illusions and Household hints, in our interesting magazine for two issues. SENT COMPLETE FOR **10c**

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127 West 134th St., DEPT. N. F. M
NEW YORK CITY

Baldwin Farms

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